

The Tech

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1971

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

MIT loses in Coop election

By Paul Schindler

An 18% turnout of eligible Coop voters lowered MIT's representation among student directors in results announced by Coop Manager Davis last Friday.

The top vote getter was Joe Angland of MIT; third place was taken by another MIT director, John Newkirk. The pair room together in Boston, and when contacted by *The Tech* both said that they were "gratified" by their election. They also noted that the call Sunday night was the first word they had received of their election.

Representation of MIT and Harvard, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, is defined by the Coop by-laws. The proper number of people are nominated by the Coop each year for student director positions. But the petition process, according to Davis, throws out this provision, and awards the directorships on the basis of votes received.

The Coop bylaws merely require that there be 23 directors of the Coop: 11 of whom must be student members, along with

11 non-student members and the General Manager. Student members are any degree candidate.

3459 out of a possible 17,000 student members voted, and they reduced MIT's graduate school representation by one, while adding one more member of the Harvard Business School. (The balance of student Coop members overwhelmingly favors Harvard and its associated graduate schools, by a ratio of about two to one.)

Davis noted that, while this year's turnout was small, it was "typical for recent years." He added that he was "of course sorry that there will not be four MIT directors during the coming year. I have enjoyed working with them, and they have given me a great deal of support during my year here. Don't forget though that MIT still has faculty and administration representatives in constitutional proportions."

The board meets once a month to review policy, with the exception of July and August. Davis noted that the board serves an important advisory function which enables the Coop



Joe Angland

to be more responsive to the needs of its customers.

Returning director Angland said that he was, "particularly happy that we still have some representatives on the board; MIT's under-representation is clearly unfortunate. There are just more random people at Harvard Business School willing to take the chance of running for Coop office than at MIT. To them, it's just one more case study."

Construction started; festive ceremony held

By Robert Elkin

Approximately 200 Cambridge residents, federal, state and local officials attended what MIT Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson termed a "neighborhood block party" to celebrate the start of construction of MIT's three-site \$17.7 million housing program for the elderly last Sunday at the MIT Faculty Club.

The festive groundbreaking ceremony was marked not only by impromptu singing and dancing, but also by the ejection of Steven Goldin (left, above), a resident near the Cambridgeport site, for leafletting against noise pollution caused by the construction.

The construction of 684 units of housing at three sites in East Cambridge, North Cambridge and Cambridgeport represents the largest federal "Turnkey" program in the nation. Under this program, MIT will build the apartment complexes and sell them to the Cambridge Housing Authority on a non-profit basis.

To finance the construction, MIT will borrow funds from the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency.

The ceremony consisted of the pouring and making of three cement cylinders which will be placed in the buildings during construction, by representatives of the three neighborhoods. Embedded within each cylinder will be a chrome capsule containing the names of those Cambridge citizens involved in the neighborhood planning groups which assisted MIT in the planning of buildings to conform to their own needs.

During the reception preceding the ceremony, Goldin handed out flyers attacking MIT for its failure to require the use of low noise construction equipment, such as jackhammers despite the availability of the equipment. He refused to leave when requested by Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh and finally had to be practically dragged out by Lieutenant Driscoll of the Campus Patrol.

Core courses investigated

By Norman Sandler

The athletic and humanities requirements are aspects of the MIT curriculum which are being subjected to intensive investigation by the Institute Committee on Curricula, according to Richard De Neufville, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, and Chairman of the Committee.

Over the past two years, the Committee has reviewed all undergraduate requirements and has added to the list of options which were felt to satisfy the goals of the requirement. In addition, the Committee is charged with the task of reviewing petitions for exceptions to the General Institute Requirements.

The questions which have

evolved dealing with the Institute's athletic requirement of four quarters of physical education include the inequity of not receiving credit for intramural participation, fulfillment of the requirement through attendance rather than the achievement of a level of competence, and the requirement exemption for female students.

The "competence vs. attendance" argument was likened to the so-called swimming competence requirement, by which all students are required to demonstrate the ability to swim, or else must enroll in beginning swimming, after which they are supposed to be able to demonstrate the same level of competence. One-sixth of the entering students each year do not know how to swim, and enroll in the beginners' swimming course. Ironically, upon completion of the course it has been found that 10% of those who took it still do not know how to swim.

When asked about the future of the athletic requirement, De Neufville stated that the Committee is trying to find a way to make the requirement more fair, including the possibility for a type of advanced standing, resulting from a situation last year involving a number of people who would have been kept from graduating due to physical education requirements which were not fulfilled. On the other hand, however, he said that it is highly unlikely that the Committee will recommend abolition of the requirement.

The problems arising from the humanities requirement are a different situation altogether, De Neufville said. With a growing interest in what is all-too-loosely termed "the humanities" including everything not dealing with the pure sciences, the Committee is trying to "round out the picture" through expansion of the humanities options and "to improve the scope of subjects" which are available to undergraduates to fulfill the requirement.

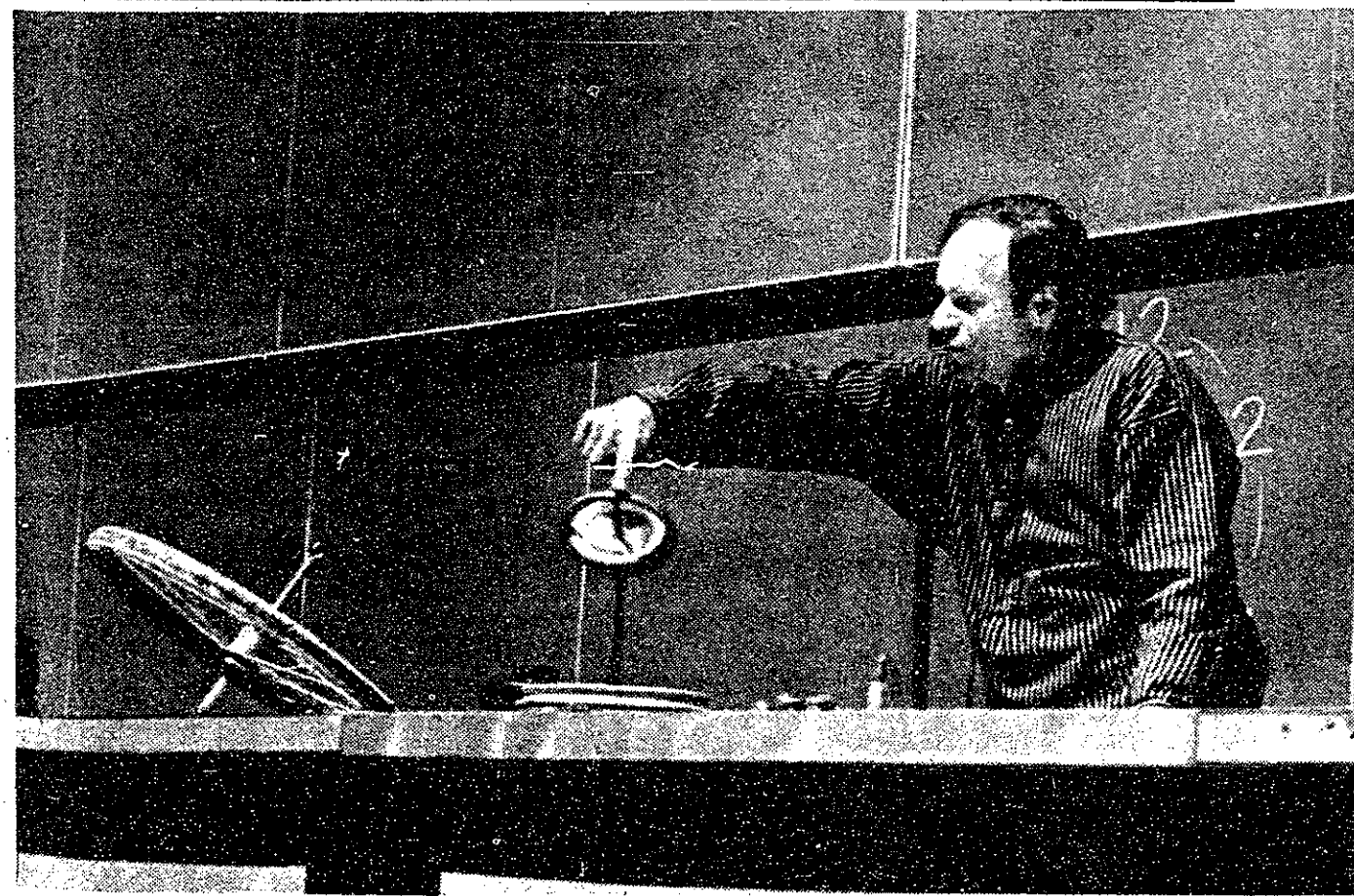
Cited as examples were the increasing number of subjects in the social sciences which are now listed as requirement options.

With all the new options and possibilities now open for fulfillment of the General Institute Requirements, the Committee has been receiving a number of petitions to have other courses count towards the fulfillment of the requirements, particularly the laboratory requirement.

When asked about the procedure for reviewing petitions received by the Committee, De Neufville replied that some of the requests received carry with them an almost-routine acceptance, such as the petitioning to have completion of 6.01 count as lab credit. He also said that the Committee is turning away from the notion that lab credit can be attained only through work in an experimental laboratory set-up.

In defining the requirement, De Neufville explained, "... the essence of a laboratory project is one in which you test theoretical knowledge ... against what happens in real life ... testing that and doing so in a learning and academic environment." He said each request for lab credit is reviewed with those goals in mind, and students are now receiving lab credit for more courses in social sciences than before.

If a student should want to request credit towards fulfillment of one of the Institute Requirements, he should complete one of the petitions (available at the Registrar's Office) describing in detail the course and how it fulfills the requirement for which credit is being requested. The completed petition should be returned to one of the members of the Committee or to the Registrar. Petitions may be submitted any time, however De Neufville advises students to wait until they have finished the course for which they want credit.



"Everything sings, everything dances, everything spins," explained Professor Philip Morrison to an audience of children of all ages in 26-100 last Sunday. Aided by two student helpers and several spinning devices, including a gyroscope-loaded suitcase (a difficult piece of baggage), the Professor brought to his lecture on very elementary physics the same enthusiasm, zest and showmanship that have delighted and engaged hundreds of

MIT students over the years.

Above, Prof. Morrison pokes a gyro into precession.

Owing to rainy weather, 26-100 was only about two-thirds full. The parents of the younger children may have understood Morrison's lecture a lot better, but the kids applauded every trick (such as making a chain spin rigidly like a hula hoop). A short film about tops completed the hour.

West Point CO tells story

By Norman Sandler

Lieutenant Louis Font was honorably discharged from the US Army in April of this year. He is a West Point graduate, and the first such graduate ever to be discharged from the Army as a conscientious objector.

A 1968 graduate of the service academy, Font first applied for release from the Army in February of 1970 on the grounds of his opposition to the Vietnam War. At the time of his application, he was a graduate student at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, working on his master's degree. Following the submission of his application through Army channels, he was immediately sent to Fort Meade, Maryland, where the Army did their best to render Font harmless, including supplying him with an office but nothing to do.

Then came the first mistake the Army made while Font was stationed at Fort Meade. Font was assigned to be barracks inspector. He proceeded to inspect the 1941-vintage barracks and collect statements from enlisted men and officers on the conditions of the bar-



Louis Font, the first West Point graduate discharged from the Army as a conscientious objector, speaks at MIT Hillel meeting last Sunday.

Photo by Dave Vogel

racks. These he compiled into a 110-page report which he attempted to submit through proper channels. He finally resorted to giving the report to the press, much to the embarrassment of the Army. As Font points out, "The slightest bit of truth on the printed page sends generals up the walls."

Font relates that finally,

much to the pleasure of the Army, which he says is trying to rid itself of dissenters, he was released with an honorable discharge earlier this year. His release came at a time when he had enough charges filed against him to warrant a 25-year prison term, over a year after he first submitted his request to the Army. In a statement at a Senate hearing, General William Westmoreland attributed Font's change-of-attitude from the time he entered West Point to the time of his release to "the environment Font was exposed to while at Harvard..."

Font warns that with the advent of automated warfare and electronic battlefields, the Army may get a vote of approval from the public, since the new methods of killing, according to Westmoreland are "99% effective against the enemy" with American losses being nearly nonexistent.

He went on to say that since much of the research and development of these technological weapons is done at and around MIT and Cambridge, people at MIT should be particularly aware of the situation and should attempt to stop it before it goes any further, when many feel we will be "past the point of no return," when, according to Airman 1st class Ian Ingersoll, a friend of Font's, "the Pentagon will be fighting Armageddon with electronic monsters."

Dormitory Council at turning point

By Ken Vaca

The role of the Dormitory Council in student affairs at MIT has been changing for the last several years.

The Council, which is made up of the presidents of the seven MIT dormitories, has never played a very dynamic role in bringing about changes or instituting programs. Several years ago, its only major function was its involvement in freshman orientation and rush week, where it attempted to serve as a counterbalancing force to the Inter-Fraternity Conference. When the Freshman Advisory Council began taking control of coordinating R/O Week and its policies, the Dorm Council was relegated to the role of a figurehead.

Mike Wilson, the president of the Dorm Council, expressed hopes that this year the Council would become more viable. It has begun to become more involved in interaction with the MIT administration. Early in October the Dorm Council met with Assistant Director of Housing and Dining Services Ken Browning, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson and President Jerome Wiesner to discuss contingency plans for this year.

The council has formed a committee, made up of a few members of each of the living groups it represents, which will

receive information about any decisions of the administration which in any way affect the dorms, relay the information, and give feedback. In the past, it was found that when different people went looking for information, they sometimes got different answers from people on the MIT staff. Now there should be more uniform and quicker communication to the students — in theory at least.

Traditionally the Dorm Council has served the administration as a sounding board and proven more useful to them than to students. Now it will be expanding its role and become more accurate in its function. The living group governments have always been the most effective of all student governments. Now perhaps the Dorm Council will maintain a direct line between student government and MIT government.

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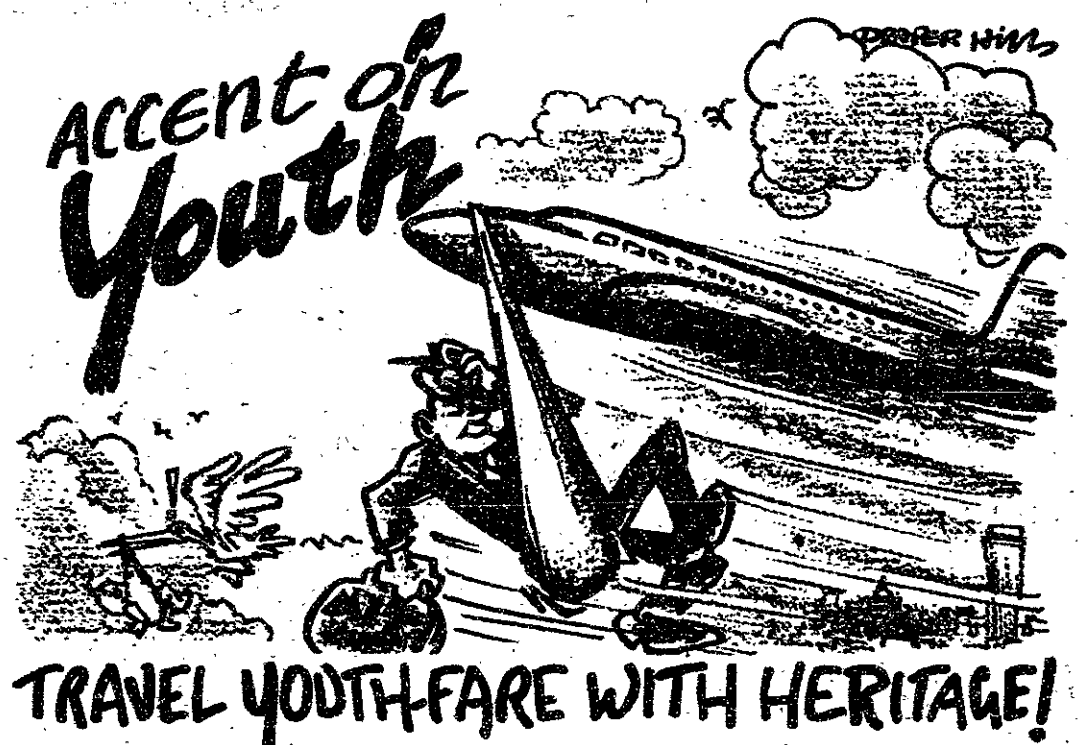
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Withdrawals - 'not really dropouts...'

By Bert Halstead

Have you heard more than the usual number of stories about people dropping out of the Institute? Do you suspect that a greater number actually did drop out between last fall and this fall? Well, your suspicions may not be entirely unfounded.

Statistics from the Registrar's office show a significant departure this year from the pattern of withdrawals over the past several years. Starting with the class of '67, the number of students registered during the fall term of each year as each class passed through MIT is given in Table 1.

Table 1 - Registrar's Statistics

Class of	year 1	change 1 to 2	year 2	change 2 to 3	year 3	change 3 to 4	year 4
'67	928	+1.2%	940	-2.3%	918	+11%	1018
'68	907	+1.6%	921	-1.0%	914	+8.7%	993
'69	968	+2.2%	990	-1.7%	973	+7.6%	1048
'70	935	+3.0%	963	-0.2%	961	+12%	1076
'71	928	+4.9%	973	+3.5%	1008	+12%	1131
'72	973	+5.2%	1023	-1.1%	1011	-3.5%	976
'73	967	+6.1%	1027	-7.7	948	-	-
'74	951	+10%	1047	-	-	-	-

In each case, the figures for the change in registration between fall 1970 and fall 1971 are in boldface.

These are just raw statistics, though, and unfortunately will not tell us what we want to know.

First of all, the consequences of the counting procedures used must be taken into account. For example, 67 of the 83 special undergraduate students registered this fall are registered as undesignated sophomores. A special undergraduate student is not a degree candidate but is at MIT for some other specific purpose, such as completing the

Table 2 - Transfer Students

Class of	year transferred into 1	2	3	4
'71	(NA)	(NA)	54	5
'72	(NA)	55	57	1
'73	3	46	40	-
'74	3	48	-	-

This reporter does not have figures prior to fall, 1969, hence the blank boxes in the upper left-hand corner. However, Matthew Leggett of the Admissions Office stated that the figures had been substantially constant over the past five years.

entrance requirements for medical school. Since we do not expect them to become juniors next year, we should not count them as dropouts when they do not become juniors.

Also, up to this year, fifth-year students were counted along with fourth-year students. This year a new category was added for fifth-year students. If we add the 976 seniors to the 166 members of this category, we get 1142, a number more nearly in line with the previous trend.

Finally, there are transfer students. We would have to subtract the students who transferred in from the total registra-

tion to find out how many were here the year before. Table 2 shows transfer student statistics from the Admissions Office.

The attempt has been made here, based on the available information, to compensate for the above effects. In particular, the assumption (which may be dangerous) has been made that the ratio of fourth-year to fifth-year students has remained constant over the years. This assumption has been used to calculate the actual number of students in their fourth year during the past several years. The percentage changes thus computed are presented in Table 3. The reader is cautioned against taking these figures too literally, as they are based on several assumptions and approximations.

The figure of +2% for the sophomore-to-junior change in the class of '71 admits to no easy explanation. It could be that an extraordinarily large number of students who had previously withdrawn returned that year, or it could be that this is an example of the limitations of the methods used to derive these figures, but it is probably a combination of both.

The steady decline in the proportion of freshmen who do

not return for their sophomore year is an interesting statistical trend, especially the sharp drop from 7% to 3% two years ago. This invites speculation that freshman pass-fail and changing CAP policies must have had something to do with it. In connection with this, though, it must be noted that the first class to get by with a light drop in the first year suffered a very heavy drop (7%) between the sophomore and junior years, suggesting that going easy on freshmen may be just putting off the inevitable.

The most startling figure in Table 3 is the 7% drop-off in registration between the sophomore and junior years of the class of '73. This is too sharp a break with the trend of the previous six years to be dismissed as a statistical fluke, and it is probably the best-documented figure in the table, so there cannot be too much doubt as to its accuracy.

Deans William Speer, David Yohn, and Nannette Smith, of the counseling staff of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, were very helpful in providing both concrete data and subjective impressions as to why this should be so.

Dean Smith has done a study on voluntary withdrawals through the Dean's Office, parts of which were printed in the April 9, 1971, issue of *The Tech*. She also has statistics on CAP actions (negotiated withdrawals and disqualifications). Unfortunately, except for those occurring during 1970, neither the volun-

Table 3 - Corrected Percentage Change

Class of	percentage change 1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4
'67	-12%	0%	-5%
'68	-9%	-1%	-7%
'69	-7%	-2%	-8%
'70	-5%	-2%	-5%
'71	-5%	+2%	-5%
'72	-7%	-1%	-4%
'73	-3%	-7%	-
'74	-2%	-	-

tary withdrawals nor the CAP actions are broken down by class. Table 4, then, gives figures for the entire undergraduate population.

A class-by-class breakdown was available for the fall term of 1970, though, and is given in Table 5.

The bulk of the withdrawals are concentrated among sophomores and juniors, which is what

Table 3 would lead one to expect.

Interestingly enough, the year totals in Table 4 are all approximately double the yearly drop-off rates of all the classes added

ing number of students who withdraw "very intelligently," carefully planning what they will do while away from MIT and considering what their position will be when they return. Yohn

Table 4 - Voluntary withdrawals and CAP actions

year of occurrence	fall term			spring term			year total		
	VW	CAP	total	VW	CAP	total	VW	CAP	total
1965-66	20	34	54	15	48	63	35	82	117
1966-67	26	37	63	13	54	67	39	91	130
1967-68	23	51	74	3	55	58	16	106	132
1968-69	(NA)	41	(NA)	21	29	50	(NA)	70	(NA)
1969-70	68	41	109	44	28	72	112	69	181
1970-71	77	42	119	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

VW = voluntary withdrawal, CAP = CAP action.

It should be borne in mind that the years on this table are the years during which the action took place, and not the class of the people involved.

together. The difference must represent students (who had previously withdrawn) being readmitted through the Dean's Office, so a healthy number of those who do withdraw eventually come back.

The counseling Deans offered

Table 5 - Withdrawals by class, fall 1970

Class of	VW	CAP	total
'70	3	0	3
'71 (year 4)	17	12	29
'72 (year 3)	30	15	45
'73 (year 2)	22	15	37
'74 (year 1)	3	0	3
Special	2	0	2
Total	77	42	119

several explanations for the rising withdrawal rate. One factor which had thrown a monkey wrench into the process for several years was the draft, but now that it is less of a concern (at least for those with high numbers), taking a term off has become a more realistic alternative. Mr. Leggett of the Admissions Office also mentioned a general change "out there," an increasing acceptance by society of students taking one or more terms off.

More significant, perhaps, is a change in the students themselves. Dean Speer remarked that students used to come to MIT for purely practical reasons, but that they now come not "to learn a trade," but rather to get a college education. He said he was impressed with the increas-

said that an increasing number of students are looking for "viable ways to get out of a lockstep education." The important thing is the difference between the old idea of dropping out, where a student just couldn't "get it together," and the idea of taking a term off for other reasons. He observed that MIT has lead the way in the latter category, and cited it as just one example of the personal concern the Institute shows for its students.

Yohn also pointed out that there is an increasing amount of interchange among universities and predicted, "we are going to see more students who find a creative way to use a term and then re-register at a later date. I don't think you can really call them dropouts."

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NOTES

* All students should obtain an examination schedule at the Information Office, Room 7-111. Examinations not listed or a conflict in examinations (such as two exams in the same time period) must be reported to the Schedules Office, E19-338, by tomorrow (Wed.).

* Class of '73: Brass Rats will be delivered and new orders taken today (Tues.) in the Building 10 lobby. Bring your balance due or deposit.

* MIT Zero Population Growth will be meeting in the Student Center, Room 473, on Mon., Nov. 29, at 7:30 pm.

* Interested freshmen: Freshman Council meets Wed., Dec. 1 at 7:30 in Student Center Room 400. Volunteers are needed to plan class functions and fund raising. You need not be an elected froshcomm member to attend.

* Sign-up for Creative Photography (4.051), spring term, is Wed., Dec. 1 through Dec. 12, in the Creative Photo Lab, W31-310. The lottery is Dec. 15.

* There will be a meeting of all people interested in working on next year's edition of How to Get Around MIT tonight in the TCA office at 9 pm (check with TCA office Tues. afternoon to confirm time). If you're interested, show up at W20-450. If you can't make the meeting, call Linda at x4886 and leave your name, and we may get in touch with you.

* Dance Experiment '71: presented by the MIT Dance Workshop. Thurs.-Sat., Dec. 2, 3, 4, 8:30 pm, Kresge Little Theatre.

* Tech Nursery School and Kindergarten - some spaces available immediately. For information call Mrs. Jessie Davies, 491-3634.

* Students and faculty members interested in more effective use of the major reference tool, "Science Citation Index," are urged to attend one of two User Seminars to be conducted by Robert H. Shank of the Institute of Scientific Information, on Tues., Nov. 23: at 9:30 am, in Hayden Library Conference Room (14S-0615); at 2:30 pm, in Barker Library Orientation Room (10-500).

* The Medical Scientist Training Program at the University of Washington Medical School, Seattle, Washington, has extended its application deadline to December 15. Washington State residency is not required for admission to the combined M.D./Ph.D. program. Call Dr. George Martin, Program Director, collect for further information and application: 206-543-1142.

* Free draft counseling for all is available through MIT Hillel, 312 Memorial Dr., x2982. Call 10 am to 5 pm and come in.

IAP

Those interested in the study tours of the Soviet Union sponsored by the department of foreign literatures and linguistics, to take place during IAP, must inquire by Nov. 30, to Robert Channon, x4774, or the department office, x4771.

Larry Harmon, 1950-1971: just like

By Bruce Schwartz

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On Thursday, November 22, a former MIT student named Larry J. Harmon entered St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church in Spokane, Washington - his home town. He was armed with a sledge hammer and a clip-fed .22 caliber rifle. With the hammer he smashed the interior of the church and with the rifle he killed the caretaker, 68 year old Hilary Kunz. Emerging from the church, which stands on the campus of Gonzaga University, Harmon wounded four more people before police officers shot and killed him.

He was 21, and beyond doubt, insane, if that word has any meaning. His father, attorney E. Glenn Harmon, in a newspaper account the day after the tragedy, described his son as a religious fanatic who believed that he had seen the devil and that Christ was an imposter, "the devil incarnate." Frustrated in his attempts to preach this gospel, his father said, Larry went on a rampage. The elder Harmon laid the cause of his son's madness to LSD which Larry had taken while a student at MIT in the summer of 1969.

Inevitably, the incident attracted wide press coverage: the sensational is always hot copy, even for the staid New York Times, especially when the sensation contains elements of tragedy, in this case the ruin of the Promising Young Man by the Evil Drug. LSD and MIT were the angles played up as the Associated Press flashed the story across the continent, where "a spokesman for the public relations department at MIT said the boy was not in any academic difficulty at the time he left."

Most of these accounts relied on E. Glenn Harmon's statement for an image of Larry Harmon. One paper in Pittsburgh splashed the news across the front page as though World War III had erupted. Some of the reports were inaccurate: the Times somehow noted Kunz as "a woman custodian," Ergo put him in the class of '73 instead of '72.

This is relatively unimportant. More significant was the instant acceptance of the elder Harmon's interpretation of his son's "initiation" into acid. The stories seemed to raise questions, and ones which should matter to us at MIT. First, though:

Nothing exists in a vacuum. The constellation of events surrounding the tragedy of Larry Harmon in the Spokane Daily Chronicle of Friday, November 12, includes "Cargo Plane Mishap Kills 10," "Troop Cuts to Step Up," "Stock Theft Is Charged 7," all in smaller type than "Fatal Rampage Details Studied." On page 2 is "Error Fatal to 8" (Saigon, AP) wherein a US gunship accidentally fires



on ARVN troops, so what? To what do we attribute the concentration on Larry Harmon, other than National Enquirer mentality? Is the evil committed in madness somehow more horrifying than the evil conceived in sanity? Or merely more unusual?

Why write this article, for an MIT audience? My own morbid curiosity, perhaps; then again, Larry Harmon was among us, we all in some way share his experience, do we learn anything from it?

To write this article I talked to several people who knew Larry as a freshman and sophomore. Because this story deals with illegal drugs, I have chosen to omit most of their names.

Much information that might have been interesting was also unobtainable. MIT's policy of confidentiality seems to extend beyond the grave as concerns psychiatric and academic records.

Larry Harmon came to MIT in the fall of 1968. As a student at Spokane's University High School he was like many of us, "a respected and brilliant young man running smoothly down a track of excellence, happiness and success," according to the Spokane Chronicle. His teachers related to the newspaper that "He was very, very analytical with his mind," "both one of the crowd and a loner," straight-A but not too proud to accept a place on the "B" squad of the wrestling team. He started college physics at Gonzaga University before coming to MIT.

As a freshman Larry lived in a quad on the fourth floor of Burton House. His roommates recall him as rather conservative. He studied "all the time," which was exceptional among the frosh on Burton Four that year (pass-fail had just been instituted), but hardly unusual for MIT. In fact, they say, with the exception of minor idiosyncracies that could be anyone's, Larry's behavior never suggested that he would one day flip out, certainly never that he would turn into a religious maniac. In fact, he considered himself an atheist, and was rather emphatic about it.

Letter

To the Editors:

I have belatedly seen the Bruce Schwartz Marten commentary on the Inaugural Address of President Wiesner set out in your edition of October 8. Mr. Marten made what he called one of his few "carping criticisms" of the Address by singling out the passage which reads, "And the only loyalty test we shall impose is that of loyalty to learning." Your reporter noted that "...it's a catchy sentence, and you have to tolerate such things in public addresses."

With all deference, Mr. Marten has missed the point, and perhaps this is as good an occasion as any to refresh the recollection of old hands in the MIT community and enlighten the younger ones in respect to the loyalty question. In 1965 two assistant professors on the MIT faculty, Joseph Pedlosky, in Mathematics, and William Watson, in History, declined to execute the loyalty oath exacted of all teaching personnel in Massachusetts as a condition of holding their jobs. That oath called for the support of the United States and Massachusetts Constitutions and the faithful discharge of teaching duties. The educational employer under the law was obliged to administer the oath. Pedlosky and Watson challenged the validity of the oath by seeking to enjoin MIT from administering it.

I was counsel for the two faculty members in question and can attest that MIT's attorneys embarked with considerable commitment and diligence to defend the oath. Several months after the suit

commenced the Johnson-Wiesner administration took office, and virtually its first act was to instruct counsel to file no brief and enter no argument in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, where the case by then reposed. The defense of the oath was properly taken over by the the Massachusetts Attorney General representing the Massachusetts Legislature - the real culprit. Subsequently the Court struck down the oath.

I am morally certain that this was the "loyalty test" to which President Wiesner adverted in his Inaugural speech, and a noble adornment to the MIT escutcheon it is.

Yours sincerely,
Gerald A. Berlin

We publish the above letter almost without comment, in spite of the puzzling treatment the writer gives Dr. Wiesner's mention of loyalty oaths; vide: Is Dr. Wiesner indeed referring to the legal matter of five years previous which he as provost allowed to die? Was Dr. Wiesner conscious of the matter; does he even remember it? Or is it an unfortunate epigram, accidentally, innocently, inserted into the speech?

In all this uncertainty, however, there is one thing we are sure of. We are morally certain (we think) that Mr. Berlin is aware of the zoological meaning of the "escutcheon" which Dr. Wiesner is depicted as adorning with a loyalty oath. -Ed.

Larry was "very independent in every sort of way," according to one roommate. He had a substantial amount of money, which he had earned working summers on his uncle's farm.

He also had an elder brother who, he said, had taken LSD and undergone chromosome damage, and for this reason Larry was very leery of drugs. Despite this reservation, he was one of the first freshmen on the floor to try marijuana.

At that time dope-smoking in the dormitories was still a clandestine, furtive activity. In contrast to the almost universal complacency with which pot-smoking is tolerated today, heads in 1968 were wary of busts and consequently tried to keep their smoking secret. Gradually, however, the upperclassmen relaxed their guard, and in most MIT dorms that year the freshmen became aware that drugs were being used. Curiosity moved many to seek out a source and turn on; this appears to have been the case with Larry Harmon. At any rate, of fourteen freshmen on Burton Four, he was the third to try grass, in February of his freshman year. He later told his father he found pot "extremely enjoyable"; his friends confirm this.

Whether consequent to his use of pot or coincidentally, Larry began to grow his hair longer and he "was no longer Harmon the Tool." He studied considerably less and joined the interminable bridge games so popular here. However, he managed to complete the year successfully after spending the last two weeks of it cramming in the Student Center Library.

But still, nothing had occurred that would mark him different from dozens of other freshmen that year. Beyond question, it was the drugs he later took which caused or triggered his subsequent psychosis. Whether it was latent within him is a question for psychologists; as far

The Connecticut State Police Department, working jointly with the Pennsylvania State Police, has developed information which leads them to believe that the murder of a University of Connecticut co-ed is connected to a double homicide which occurred almost exactly one year later in Fulton County, Pa. The police are now seeking information from college communities in the northeast in an effort to solve both cases.

Paget Weatherley, who was a 23 year old college student at the University of Connecticut, was found shot to death in a wooded area adjacent to a lonely country road in Bolton, Conn. on November 16, 1969.

Connecticut authorities are now investigating the murders of June Penny Eberlin and Mary Lenihan, both undergraduates at Queens County College in Queens, New York. Both Eberlin and Lenihan were found on November 4, 1970, shot to death-lying next to Interstate 70 in Fulton County, Pa.

Connecticut State Police have determined that the mode of operation in each case is identical: further, Connecticut authorities state that evidence gathered by them leads them to believe that all three murders were committed by the same person.

Police believe that the person responsible for these murders may be following a pattern. They state that all three women were probably hitchhiking when they were last seen. All three were part of a university community. All three were transported some distance before their bodies were abandoned on the side of the road.

These two crimes were committed one year apart; police are convinced that other female hitchhikers, particularly college students, have had contact with the murderer. They are hoping that anyone reading this, particularly female hitchhikers in the New England and New York areas, who has been the victim of an assault while hitchhiking will contact them.

Anyone with information is asked to contact the Connecticut State Police Detective Division, 100 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn by calling (203) 566-2250 or writing to P.O. Box 1000, Hartford, Conn. All information will be kept confidential.

one of us

as anyone knows he had never experienced a religious hallucination until the first time he tripped: on June 27, 1969, according to his father.

Larry, according to his roommates, did not get along well with his parents and did not want to return home for the summer. He enrolled in summer school here and stayed on in Burton with one of his roommates. In late June, they decided they wanted to trip, and got some "sunshine" from upperclassmen on the floor. This drug was most likely a combination of LSD and STP, a powerful mescaline-related hallucinogen sometimes said to compare "to acid as acid does to grass." The experience of taking it has been described as "an express train in the skull," "an overload of mental energy." By all accounts it set Larry Harmon off on a three-day nightmare in which he saw hallmates with beards as Devils. During the trip he was driven to read the Old Testament, and out this was later to come his obsession with religion.

Several days after the first trip, apparently wanting to convince himself that his visions had been hallucinatory, not real, he took the drug again — and the visions recurred, more intensely. This time, though the drug again wore off, the religious obsession remained. He began seeing the devil in people on the street.

During this second trip he phoned his parents, told them he was tripping, and said he wanted to come home. He apparently convinced the MIT psychiatrist who dealt with him that there was nothing drastically wrong; his father bitterly notes that he "talked to a doctor and officials at MIT, who deprecated the seriousness of what had happened" to Larry. He went home and was hospitalized for four weeks, kept under sedation, but apparently received no psychiatric treatment since his Spokane physician regarded his problem as brain damage resulting from the LSD.

In the fall, he returned to MIT. He seemed normal in every respect save one: he still saw devils. Harvard Square, he said, was 90% full of them. After smoking a bit of grass, Larry flashed back and started tripping. Then he began flashing spontaneously; he couldn't stay alone in a room with another person. Three weeks into the term, he withdrew from MIT and returned to Spokane.

His father's account takes over from here. Psychiatrists "held out no real hope for a real cure." Larry read the New Testament, and became convinced of Christ's non-divinity. The family moved to Coeur D'Alene Lake, where they hoped hard work would cure Larry.

Larry sent two or three letters to his former advisor, Dean Richard Sorenson. The last came in January of this year. He was speculating about returning to MIT.

Then, last March, Larry hopped a plane for Israel, where he went to the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre and desecrated the shrine by blowing out the candles there, and climbing upon it. He was arrested, then released to his father, who flew over after word of his son's arrest came through Senator Henry Jackson's office.

E. Glenn Harmon believes his son went to St. Aloysius Church to commit suicide. "He could not stand it that no one would listen to the distorted 'truth' he had found in two LSD pills."

Whatever his motives, Larry's fate is the same.

II

Dick Sorenson, Larry's roommates, his high school teachers: all surprised, shocked. The head of the high school math department: "He was one of those nice people you meet, a boy you'd never expect violence from." (When Charles Whitman climbed a tower at the University of Texas on August 1, 1966, and shot 33 people, killing 12, the same sorts of things were said.)

We received a letter which shows a typical reaction to the news of Larry's rampage. It indicates how ready people are to attach blame to a drug and an institution for something that is not simply explained:

The Editor
Student Newspaper
MIT

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing newspaper clippings of the destruction caused by an LSD flashback of a

Final Frontside
Edition

Spokane Daily Chronicle

The Weather

Spokane, Wash., Friday, Nov. 23, 1971
54-62°F
Partly cloudy with a chance of rain
Wind: light to moderate
Humidity: 45-55%



Billy Spot Described

When a man is described as a "billy spot," it is a reference to a person who is in a state of extreme mental distress or confusion, often associated with a severe reaction to a drug like LSD.

Father Describes Incident

Spokane, Wash. (AP) — E. Glenn Harmon, father of Larry Harmon, described a "billy spot" incident in a letter to the Spokane Daily Chronicle.

Defiance by Youth in Israel Revealed

Spokane, Wash. (AP) — E. Glenn Harmon, father of Larry Harmon, described a "billy spot" incident in a letter to the Spokane Daily Chronicle. The letter detailed Larry's experiences in Israel, where he was described as being in a state of extreme mental distress or confusion, often associated with a severe reaction to a drug like LSD.

Fatal Rampage Details Studied

Spokane, Wash. (AP) — The details of the fatal rampage by Larry Harmon, 23, were being studied by police and medical officials. The incident occurred in Israel, where Larry was described as being in a state of extreme mental distress or confusion, often associated with a severe reaction to a drug like LSD.

Troop Cuts to Step Up

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Cargo Plane Mishap Kills 10; One Lives

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Stock Theft Is Charged 7

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374,420 Needed Crusade "Short"; Drive Extended

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Trio Killed by Wild Car

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former student at MIT. Mr. Harmon took LSD in an MIT dorm on June 27, 1969 and also several days later.

If you can possibly ascertain which dorm Larry attended I would appreciate your posting this on a bulletin board in the dorm. Please feel free to publish any or all of this. This is being sent so that hopefully others at MIT will not

have their lives ruined by drugs. These articles are being sent to you — not the administration — because I am afraid that an administration that condones drug experimentation would try to keep knowledge of this under wraps.

I pray that publishing of this might avert further drug experimentation — and further tragedies.

Grieving Father Says LSD Cause of Shooting

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Gunman's Wounded Man in Hospital

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Object Lesson on Drugs Seen

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Bullet Called Total Surprise

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Gunman Calm Hit Youth Tells Fear

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Victim Noted for Devout Feelings

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Life — and the Spokane Daily Chronicle — presents us with a ball of ironies.

Consider: Larry Harmon came to MIT intending to study nuclear physics, according to one press account. Like many students, he probably would have changed his mind about that, but let us suppose he hadn't smoked grass, hadn't tripped and had become a nuclear physicist. Let us suppose he had become, like many another MIT graduate, a weapons researcher. As one of his old roommates asked me, is his brand of sanity less murderous than Larry's insanity? What does "Shattered Statues Litter Church" matter in Spokane when bombs keep dropping in Asia?

Norbert Wiener once said that the human brain, though plentiful in neurons, was not adequately equipped with interconnections, that the cerebrum had evolved so fast that it had not interconnected properly with the older parts of the brain, and that hence man was more prone to mental disorders than lower animals. We are not smart enough to understand the world we are clever enough to create; and sanity is the lie commonly agreed upon.

Directly and implicitly, Larry's father and some newspapers have tried to assign blame for his death. No such guilt exists. Larry was experimenting; those who supplied the pills could not have known the consequence. Larry was clever; he deceived many people about the depth of his psychosis. Perhaps the doctors in Spokane could have given him better psychiatric treatment. Perhaps his father should not have permitted him to have his own car and rifle. Pointless to say — the saddest tragedy is that which no one can foresee or prevent, which comes about through no one's evil intentions.

Over the last three years, under the impact of drugs and political upheaval, and the uncertainty of the times, we have all known people who seemed to snap, break, demoralize, flip out. Larry's is only the most extreme case; we have seen and, I hope, learned from these experiences.

ARTS

film:

Desperate Characters

By Emmanuel Goldman

Watching a Frank Gilroy film is sort of like being in a bad T-group: interpersonal conflict everywhere, weakness and ugliness exposed, but absolutely nothing resolved. First in *The Subject Was Roses*, then *I Never Sang for my Father*, and now *Desperate Characters*, Gilroy creates an enormous abyss between people, an abyss which the characters have no idea how to traverse.

What makes this film so deadening, in spite of the fact that it is basically well-made, is that nothing is learned either by the characters in the film, or by the

viewer watching it. Why take out your dirty laundry in public unless you intend to demonstrate how to clean it — or at least, how not to clean it?

To be fair, *Desperate Characters* has another theme. Set in Brooklyn (that well-known haven of brotherly love), the film makes several correlations between the outer state of the environs and the inner state of the protagonists. A stray cat bites Sophie for no reason; people lie in the street; sirens wail; a man talks to himself on the subway — and no one pays attention. In parallel to this, the pattern of Sophie's life-style is

sketched during the course of a weekend: her non-relations with her husband and friends; frustrating memories of an affair; and so on. The cat bite, which at first was an appropriate metaphor for the theme, is overworked and loses all its subtlety — even to the point where the husband asks, "Do you want to be rabid?" Sophie's reply: "If I was, I'd be equal to what's outside."

It seems as if Gilroy is on the verge of making a definite statement about cities and people, but he backs away. The city is indeed seen to be a reflection of the venom in his characters, but which came first — the characters or the city? To put it differently, is the city that bad because of the people in it, or are the people messed up because of the city they live in? Had Gilroy taken a stand on this question, the film would have been far more provoking.

—At the Circle Theatre, Brookline

records:

Scaggs, Dreams, et al.

Boz Scaggs & Band — Columbia

"This album is really lousy," said Brenda to Cindy, tossing the new Grateful Dead double album back into the record bin. It was Wednesday afternoon, and it was custom that on Wednesday afternoons, after school, Cindy, and her best girlfriend Brenda, and Debbie, and Joanne, and Eddie, Steve, Kevin, and Jay (they had a group named Titanium Sweat) would truck on down to the local record store and peruse the new arrivals.

"Yeah, a real bummer," agreed Eddie. But Cindy said nothing, for she had other things on her mind. Like how she was flunking Mr. Quigley's sophomore civics class. Like how she had just broken up with Barry. So, while the others were grabbing armloads of the new Zeppelin, and live Humble Pie, and Ten Years After, and the new Black Sabbath, Cindy, not really knowing why, picked up a copy of *Boz Scaggs & Band*. Perhaps she remembered Boz's hit of last spring, "We Were Always Sweethearts." That was when she had first started going out with Barry. He taught her how to tie-dye.

Back home, Cindy put her purchase on her Record Club of America stereo system. And she didn't believe what she heard at all. Not at all. Clean, fluid guitar and pulsating organ riffs. Sweet-sounding horns purring in the background. Boz and his people singing the blues and C&W and boogie-woogie. Why, you could even understand the words. Sax solos and love songs, electric piano and close-fitting harmonies. Funky and jumpy. And peaceful, too. She was so mystified by these strange new vibes that she didn't notice she was sitting on her favorite Grand Funk album. And she hadn't even lit any incense.

After supper, Brenda called to ask if she wanted to go down to Eddie's and listen to the Titanium Sweat jam. But Cindy said no. And went and listened to both sides of *Boz Scaggs &*

Band again. Then she played "Love Anyway" a couple times in a row. It made her think of Barry and it made her feel unhappy.

Just then, the phone began to ring.

Imagine My Surprise — Columbia

If you like the cartoons of Gahan Wilson, then buy this album as he does the front cover: you can hang it on your wall, and make the album into an ashtray with some boiling water.

If you dig Frank Zappa, then I don't see how you can do without the title cut of *Imagine My Surprise*, a splendid 8-minute Mothers' spoof written and sung by Randy Brecker, who has Zappa's voice down cold.

If you're into good-soundin' music in general, then here's another 40 minutes of it. *Dreams* is a big band, a la Chicago. But they aren't Top 40 like Chicago. Their arrangements are cleaner, crisper, less cluttered and more interesting; a truer rock and jazz synthesis. They do a simply incredible version of Traffic's "Medicated Goo," and there isn't a weak cut on the album. OK, so maybe they do use a lot of gurgling wah-wah guitar, but the whole production (by Steve Cropper) is so precise, and the harmonies so fine, that you don't notice redundancy, and you never lose interest. Just the kind of album a reviewer likes to find buried in a pile of new releases. Imagine my surprise...

Mordicai Jones — Polydor

When you listen to this album, you'll hear a semi-famous picker named Link Wray playing guitar, dobro, and neat pedal steel, Mordicai singing the songs and blowing hot licks out his harp, Billy twisting away on the scratcher, and someone pitching

(Please turn to page 7)

film:

French Connection no bust

By P.E. Schindler, Jr.

Touted by many as a prime candidate for picture of the year, *The French Connection* deserves every one of the superlatives that have been heaped on it everywhere it has been reviewed.

Pictured right is the director of this film, William Friedkin, who sculpted a cinematic masterpiece from several accurate portrayals: New York City, narcotics officers as humans, and the thrill of the boring chase.

Although New York City is merely a background for the action, its presence can be felt in every scene, as the city exhibits its seamier side for all to see and marvel at. Garbage, escaping steam, the freaks and misfits who walk around behind the stars all seem as real as last week at Broadway and 42nd street. One big stake-out in the film is spoiled by a group of Chicano car thieves, which lends the whole movie an authentic air.

Gene Hackman, who has received deserved praise for holding down the active half of the detective team, portrays what has to be the most life-like cop in recent film history. As Doyle, he and his partner mug their way through a number of informants, gathering information which leads to the big bust.

We see the pair at play, at work, and asleep. The sleep part comes during several of the lengthier stakeouts, in which Friedkin manages to impart the boredom of real police work without boring the audience in the process. The name if the game here is involvement, and it



Alfred Eric Street, French classical guitarist, will appear in Kresge Little Theatre on Monday, November 29, at 8:15 pm. In a program sponsored by the MIT Classical Guitar Society, Street will perform works by Frescobaldi, Purcell, Scarlatti, Bach, Tansman, and others. Admission is \$.50 for MIT students, \$1.00 otherwise.



is played very, very well indeed. Every scene draws the audience further and further into the story.

The thrill of the boring chase might be called the key to the whole film. There is only one really dramatic chase scene in the film, and that is very near the end, yet the entire film builds to it. We watch as tiny clues are discovered and pieced together by skill, luck, intuition, and court-ordered wiretap. A small-time Italian is spotted in a big restaurant, tailed, stalked out, wiretapped, followed, and investigated until he leads to a giant heroin shipment, imported in the car of a prominent French movie star at the behest of a French engineer. The set-up, the

miscellaneous bump-offs, the back-room meetings, the big-time lawyer who bankrolls the deal — all are treated in close-up detail.

I have not seen another film in recent years which did such a fine job of "involving" the audience. Some stars are said to have a certain "star" quality which is indefinable yet omnipresent. This film has an air about it which leaves this reviewer at a loss for words; the experience is much more emotional than cerebral, but overpowering nonetheless.

If you see no other film that is currently in Boston, you must see *The French Connection*. Everything else will seem poorer by comparison, but it's worth it.

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Energy: 1971, 1975, and 1,000,000 AD

By Storm Kauffman

Although the United States has less than a twelfth of the population of the world it uses over a quarter of the energy produced. This was but one of the facts presented by David White, Ford Professor of Engineering, and Electrical Engineering doctoral candidate Marty Boughman in the "Energy Crisis" seminar last Thursday.

There is apparently a correlation between a nation's Gross National Product and its consumption of energy. The US with a level of about \$4000 per capita uses some 300 million BTU per person per year.

The rate of energy expenditure has been growing at a steady four percent a year for the past century and a half. If this were to continue for another one hundred and fifty years, the thermal release of energy consumed would be approximately one percent of

the sun's incoming radiation.

In referring to this aspect, White said "It could be like we're all living in Miami; then, again, it could be like we're living somewhere else."

To bring the prediction closer to home, it was noted that the US already releases one six-hundredth of the solar energy it receives. If this were magnified to a global scale, the environment could not withstand it. Not to mention melting of the polar cap, there would also be a gigantic release of carbon dioxide from the oceans which contain some sixty times the atmospheric concentration.

Returning to economic considerations, energy concerns take up nearly one-fifth of the capital investment in the US, though energy is still cheap at three percent of the GNP. Now, as nuclear plants become increasingly necessary, the capital investment per plant will

increase but be balanced by the lesser cost of fuel.

Nationally, five energy sources are used but there is regional diversification. New England depends on oil for ¾ of its energy and, as it has no such resources, it is an energy deficient region. The East and North rely mostly on solid fuels and oil while the West and South use gas and oil. The national breakdown is 20% coal; 33% gas; 43% petroleum; 1% nuclear; and 3% hydroelectric.

Humble Oil Company has projected nearly a doubling of petrochemical requirements by 1985 with 28 million barrels per day compared to a domestic production of only 6 million. Even sooner, in 1975, the US will be producing only 8 million barrels to meet a demand of 18 million.

The Alaska find, and any others that may be discovered in the region, will not boost our reserves greatly. The Alaskan oil

fields now known hold only three years supply. Presently, we are in fact robbing underdeveloped countries of their natural resources to support our high standard of living.

White noted that now that there is a flattening of gains in efficiency of power production at 40%, the only recourse will be nuclear plants. There is effectively a delay of 30 years between the time when a new energy source is discovered until the time it can become a significant factor. Solar energy is impractical at the present state of technology and geothermal sources are already being moderately tapped; neither can become important until the turn of the century.

It is very likely that by 2000, as electricity becomes more and more the energy common

denominator, forty percent of our energy will come from nuclear sources; There is presently a thirteen year construction time for such plants, but this should decrease. Present fuel processing capabilities are sufficient because of military drives of the past. More importantly, there are significant proven reserves of nuclear fuel; many were found during explorations in the '60's but as uranium is now cheap such efforts have all but ceased.

From what is known of the fuel supplies, a worldwide extrapolation leads to the belief that our energy worries would be over for a long time. If the breeder reactor is added to the calculations there is no practical limit; and the introduction of fusion power should be able to supply us for the next billion years.

Mordecai?... Marijke?

(Continued from page 6)

in with fine bottleneck. And other stuff, too. Cajun Mojo, Swamp-Cowboy, Prairie Navigator. Recorded at Link's shack in Accokeek, Maryland, *Mordecai Jones* is a bluesy album of unrestrained, down-home music. It's loose. It's happy. And it's good.

Son of America — Seemon & Marijke — A&M

Seemon and Marijke play what might be called American-Gypsy music. Personally, it didn't appeal to me, but perhaps it might to you if you dig tambourines and bazoukis. The album is produced by Graham

Nash, and among the people who lend a hand or voice from cut to cut are Joni Mitchell, Rita Coolidge, Booker T., and Chris Ethridge and Sneaky Pete, of Flying Burrito Brothers fame. The title cut is probably the best, a C&W hit about Jack Tyrie, a Hollywood stuntman who was killed in Vietnam. It seems his friends have erected a life-size fiberglass statue of Jack somewhere in the Hollywood Hills, and the album publicizes the fact that they'd like to replace it with one 150 feet tall. If that interests you, write to A&M records.

—Mark Astolfi

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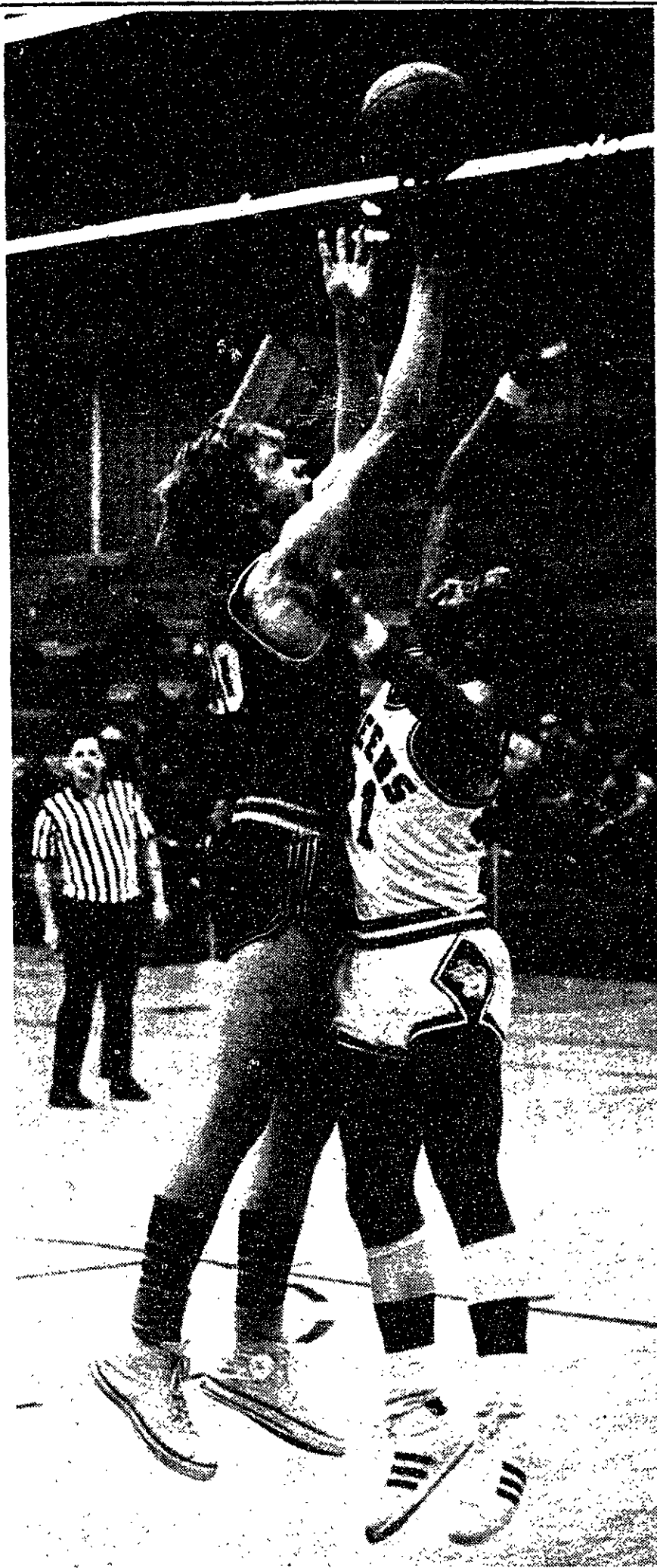


Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Center Jerry Hudson, pictured here in last year's game with Queens, led the varsity basketball team in scoring against St. Anselm's Saturday. The team lost the scrimmage, 53-49.

Pool Regulations

Due to increasingly heavy use of Alumni Swimming Pool and the resulting load on the filtration and chlorination systems, the Department of Athletics and the Department of Physical Plant jointly announce the necessity to step up the enforcement of regulations designed to protect the health of the swimmers. Pool users are requested to acquaint themselves with the rules and regulations posted at Alumni Pool.

MIT Pool Regulations

Pool Attendants are directed to enforce the following regulations in compliance with the Massachusetts Public Health Regulations:

- 1) Thorough soap shower, with swim suit removed, is required prior to entering the pool area.
- 2) Suits supplied by MIT must be worn. Exception: individuals may use their own swim suit provided it is submitted to pool personnel prior to each swim.
- 3) Bathing caps must be worn by all swimmers unless hair is washed thoroughly before entering the pool.
- 4) Children must be toilet-trained to be admitted to the pool area.
- 5) Street shoes are not allowed on the pool deck.
- 6) Do not enter the pool if you have a cold, any open sore, or skin infection.

Note: in addition to the above rules, please note that baby carriages, strollers, or bicycles cannot be accommodated in the building.

SPORTS

B-ball set to open season

By S. Hollinger

MIT's basketball team, hot prospects for a winning year, will begin their season on December 1 at Tufts. Coach John Barry believes there are two key requirements which will determine how the season will go for the hoop squad: 1) they will need improved play from the experienced forwards, and 2) the answer to the guard question.

All of the front-court men from last year's 11-10 squad are returning but there is a problem. Co-captain and starting forward Bill Godfrey '72 is again having trouble with the foot he injured last year, causing him to miss a significant part of the season. He sat on the bench during the scrimmage with Suffolk, but has been back in practice for a week and probably will be ready to play by the Tufts opener.

Co-captain Hal Brown '72, the other starting forward, has always been strong on offense, and this year Hal has been work-

ing on passing and defense. Brown looks to be the team's top scorer. Coach Barry is convinced that center Jerry Hudson '73 will demonstrate the most improvement, assuring the squad of a solid front court attack.

The loss of guards Bruce Wheeler and Gerry Loe through graduation posed the biggest problem for the team this year. However, this varsity is the biggest squad in years and there are many bright candidates for the back court positions. The starters in the two scrimmages played to date have been Minot Cleveland and Ray White '74. Cleveland returned to the squad after a one year absence from the Institute, and is a fine shooter besides being experienced as a guard.

White is Barry's accomplishment: the coach describes him as very coachable and says, "Ray worked himself into the starting guard spot. I believe he'll be able to do the job." Other candidates for the job are Walter Stanley

'73, Robert Roth '74, and Roger Teal '72. Stanley will probably play as much as either White or Cleveland, as he is just as capable, and Roth is described as another fine shooter.

Ball-handling will be the guards most important and most difficult function this season, as the opponents will be aware of our position with experienced forwards and new guards. Tufts will probably press the guards very closely to attempt to keep the ball away from the forwards.

To date the team has scrimmaged three other squads, beating Babson College and Suffolk University and losing 53-49 to New England powerhouse St. Anselm's College in Manchester, New Hampshire. The scrimmage at St. Anselm's was unique — the spectator area was completely filled and the game was videotaped. MIT played as if it were a scrimmage rather than a regular season game, substituting and not being so psyched up.

Record win for gym squad

The MIT gymnastics team smashed six records as they outclassed the opposition Saturday at the University of Bridgeport. The team scored 126.63 to break the old team record by 3.7 points. In fact, MIT has never seen an opposing team score that high either. Danny Bocek '72 became the first MIT gymnast to score above nine as he scored 9.1 on the vaulting horse. Larry Bell scored the most points ever scored in one meet by a Tech gymnast, 40.57. Dave Beck '72 broke the individual floor exercise record with 8.37, and along with Bell and Bocek broke the team record for the event with 22.47. It was a fantastic opening for the season.

The meet opened with the record performance on the floor. Beck, Bell and Bocek finished with first, second, and fourth places. Their performance was especially great because of the less-than-ideal setup they had to work on. The pommel horse team was markedly improved over last week's practice meet, as they produced the largest margin of victory of any event and in fact doubled Bridgeport's score. Paul Bayer '73 with 7.43, Dennis Dubro '73, 6.83, and Bell, 5.73, swept the first three places with their 19.99.

The rings brought the second 1-2-3 sweep led by senior Dave Millman's 7.37. Sophomore Jarvis Middleton pulled in another of his second places with 6.83, a personal high, and Larry Bell was again in the scoring with a 6.03. The vaulting horse brought Bocek's second performance and another top three sweep. Both Donn Wahl and Neil Davies '74 broke the eight barrier with 8.13 and 8.0 for an impressive (but not record) 25.23.

The parallel bar event brought Larry Bell's highest event score and first place. His 8.27 with sophomore Andy



Captain Dave Beck '72 performs a split in the floor exercise during MIT's record-breaking win over the University of Bridgeport. Beck broke the individual record in floor exercise. Photo by Bob Tycast. Rubel's second place 7.9 and captain Beck's 6.53 for fourth combined for the second highest event score, 22.7. Up to this point the team had 110.62 and hopes of reaching 130. Unfortunately, the high bar was a disappointment. Top finisher Neil Davies with 6.37 and third place Bell with 5.47 produced fine routines, but the other three in the event did not perform as expected. Freshman Scott Fos-

ter performed well, up to his dismount, and got a fourth place with 4.17.

The Techmen were greeted by a crowd of about 300 at what was Bridgeport's first home meet ever. While they had an easy time with the new team, winning 126.63 to 89.17, it will not be so easy at the next meet. On December 4 they will try to avenge last year's .1 loss to Boston State.

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